

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1887.

Mr. Cleveland Takes Warning.

The President made a great mistake in ordering the return of the Confederate battle flags, and he did not countermand his order

too promptly.

It is quite probable that in the expres which he used at the Association Hall in Harlem on Wednesday evening, Gen. FAIRCRILD of Wisconsin declared much too violently the sentiment of the people, and especially of the soldiers of parties, respecting this question; but in the main, his words were but an outburst of the popular heart. Of course, there are sands who would be unwilling to say with him, "May God palsy the hand that wrote the order! And may God palsy the brain that conceived it, and may GoD palsy the tongue that dictated it!" Yet there can be no question that this order excited the deepest feeling in every part of the country where the memories and the efforts of the war for the Union are not yet extinguished and forgotten.

Mr. CLEVELAND did right to pause, and abate somewhat of his habitual obstinacy as he considered these things. He had trifled with a great popular idea, and had outraged an inmost emotion of the mighty mass of

The Inter-State Commerce Decision.

The decision just rendered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission is one of great interest and importance to the railroads and to the public.

It deals largely with what is commonly known as the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act.

This provision of the statute makes it unlawful for any common carrier subject to the act "to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar cirstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance." The Commission is empowered, however, in special cases, after investigation, to relieve common carriers from the operation of this prohibition.

It will be observed that the prohibition applies only when similar circumstances and conditions exist with reference to the long and short haul. But who is to decide in the first instance whether the conditions and circumstances are so dissimilar as to justify a reater charge for a short haul than for a long haul, the Commission or the common carrier? The Commissioners say the common carrier must be the judge, subject to the authority of the Commission and the courts. If a railroad company determines that it may and will charge more for a short haul than for a long haul, because the circumstances and conditions are discimilar, the burden of proving such to be the fact rests upon the corporation; and if complaint is made against it, and an adverse decision reached by the Commission, the company may be compelled to desist from exacting the charge or may be punished for a violation of the law.

This rule, to the effect that railroad corporations must act for themselves without specific authority or instructions in advance from the Commission, is also laid down in respect to that provision of the Inter-State Commerce act which prohibits unjust discrimination in rates. Here also the common carrier must take the risk of deciding sorrectly in advance whether or not the conditions and circumstances are such as to permit discriminating charges under the statute. On such questions the Commission will not act as counsel for the railway companies or advise them before the event. It will only pass upon the propriety of their action, if called upon to do so at all, subsequently and in a judicial, not an advisory, capacity.

the decision is that it clearly defines the functions of the Commission, and points out the proper method of procedure on the part of the common carriers to which the statute relates. In order, however, to afford some guidance as to the principles which will control the Commission in reviewing the judgment of railroad corporations in respect to the non-existence of similar conditions and consequent non-application of the Inter-State Commerce act, the Commissioners have set forth their conclusions on a number of questions arising under the clause against unjust discrimination in rates and under the long and short haul clause. Of these, the most important is in these

"That the existence of actual competition, which is or controlling force in respect to traffic important in amount, may make out the dissimilar dircumstances and conditions entitling the carrier to charge less for the longer than for the shorter bad over the same line

the longer than for the shorter haul over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer, in the following cases:

"I. When the competition is with carriers by water who are not subject to the provisions of the statute.

"Z. When the competition is with foreign or other railroads which are not subject to the provisions of the

statute.
"3. In rare and peculiar cases of competition between railroads which are subject to the statute, when a strice pplication of the general rule of the statute would be estructive of competition."

This is an explicit declaration that competition may warrant a greater charge for a short haul than for a long haul over the same line in the same direction. The correctness of the conclusion seems hardly open question. Like the other views expresse in the decision, it is evidently the result of careful and intelligent deliberation, and the paper as a whole indicates that the Inter-State Commerce Commission is made up of men of capacity and common sense.

A Chance to Count Them.

The last visit of Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD to this country is believed to have been prompted by a wish to discover those myserious Americans who, according to Minister Phelps, disapprove of the Irish agitation for home rule. It is understood that the objects of Mr. ARNOLD's quest proved invisible to the naked eye, but perhaps if he had waited until next Tuesday, he might have hit on some rare specimens of a species supposed to be extinct. On that day the Jubilee of Queen Victoria will be commemorated in this city and vicinity with imposing ceremonies, which their organizers hope to see witnessed and promoted by native or naturalized Americans.

We venture to predict that not a single native or naturalized American who is aware of the unfriendly attitude maintained for eighteen months by Queen VICTORIA toward the Irish struggle for self-government, will participate in the celebration. In December 1885, when the former SALEBURY Government was overthrown, and again in June 1886, when Mr. Gladstone made his splendic effort to wipe out the wrong perpetrated by PITT and CASTLEREAGH, the Queen stopped at nothing within or outside of her constitu-

sympathy with the Tory and Unionist reactionists and her detestation of the Liberal lender and his Irish friends. If, in the close division in the House of Commons almost exactly a year ago on the GLADSTONE project for the deliverance of Ireland from allen gov-ernment, her influence had been cast into the scale of kindness and of justice, the people of Ireland would now be masters of their destinies. She chose to make herself an accessory to the crime of PITT, to endorse the Act of Union, that mongrel product of violence and fraud, and to exert what power she had to defer for possibly a long time to come a righteous act of reparation.

They who think that Queen VICTORIA, in thwarting to the utmost of her capacity the neficent design of GLADSTONE, and who think that Irishmen at home have no right to enjoy as large a measure of self-government as their brethren possess in the State of New York, ought to have the courage of their opinions, and avow their ill will to Ireland by taking part in the solemulzation of the Queen's Jubilee. This is a duty which they owe by the fundamental laws of honor to their official spokesman, Minister PHELPS, and to President CLEVE-LAND, who, in the teeth of protest from every quarter, keeps Mr. PHELPS in office. Hitherto, by denying the existence of American denouncers of home rule and approvers of the Tory substitute of coercion, we have spiked the guns of the pretended American correspondents of the London Times and Standard. The agents of those newspapers would be very glad to prove by a careful inspection of the participants in the coming celebration of the Queen's Jubilee that THE Sun is mistaken. We still believe that we

The Failure of the Panama Canal. The most intelligent and definitive information which we have yet received as to the condition and prospects of the work of the Panama Canal was furnished in an address delivered before the Society of Civil Engineers on Wedesday evening by Mr. Bou-LANGER, one of the French engineers engaged upon the project, who has only lately come from Panama.

The conclusion reached by Mr. BOULANGER is that as soon as his present supply of funds is exhausted, or in about four months, Mr. DE LESSEPS will be forced to stop work for some years, if not to abandon the enterprise altogether. This has long been the opinion of most of our own engineers who are familiar with the difficulties of the problem to be solved, but not until now, so far as we can remember, has it been so frankly and publicly expressed by any one actively and prom-inently connected with the practical work of the undertaking. As to the French people, the price of the canal shares indicates that they have not yet begun to look at the possibility of failure, to say nothing of the probability of such a defeat for Mr. DE LESSEPS, who still remains a great French hero.

Mr. BOULANGER says that, although not more than one-fifth of the work has been done, \$200,000,000 has already been expended, and that, great as the difficulties already encountered have been, the completion of the work will be even more difficult. He speaks of engineering obstacles, but besides these are the financial difficulties, which seem to be insurmountable, despite the present infatuation of the Frenchmen. "I have grave doubts that it can be finished," says Mr. BOULANGER. "and if it is, the cost will be three or four times what has already been expended." Even French hero worship will hardly stand the strain of a demand for \$400,000,000 to \$600,000,000 more.

Only 30,000,000 cubic metres out of 140,000,-000 cubic metres have been excavated. Of the great cut, which is to be 318 feet in depth, only 88 feet have been dug out. The engineers are hampered by the lack of adequate maps and profiles of the canal, a considerable portion of which runs through swamps which have not yet been surveyed. Nothing has been done in Colon harbor, though about 16 miles of the canal route thence have been opened up. He confirms the report that a dredge did not shift its position for six weeks because it was kept at work churning out the sliding clay. There which gives no end of trouble. The terrible climate makes it exceedingly difficult to get common laborers, 60 per cent, of those employed dying annually. The mortality among the whites is 80 per cent. Of 72 engi neers agents and clerks sent to Panama last year by the company only 11 are now fit for work. Frequent freshets in a region where it rains during nine months of the year, have rendered necessary the repeated re-building of portions of the line.

These are a few of the obstacles and discouragements mentioned by Mr. BOULANGER, the sum and substance of whose address is that because of natural and financial difficulties the construction of the Panama Canal over the route selected by Mr. DE LESSEPS is

What will be the fate of the great French hero when at last his countrymen are compelled to look squarely at these stern facts?

A Strange Agreement.

The Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND'S cousin, CHARLES F., regards his distinguished kinsman's chances of again becoming President as great. "There is no denying the fact." said he to a Pittsburgh reporter, "that President CLEVELAND is a man of the people, and the people are now running this country, not the politicians." There seems to be a natural animosity in the CLEVELAND family to politicians.

This sentiment is not altogether uncommon, but the most prominent believer in it, except possibly President CLEVELAND himself, is undoubtedly Mr. JOHANN MOST, the celebrated Anarchist. He is fearfully opposed to politicians. He would hang them all and put "the people" into their places, or else,

Dut JOHANN MOST there. The CLEVELAND idea of politicians and the Most idea are not so different in essence after all. They are both totally opposed to the idea of a democracy.

Gen. PATRICK L. COLLINS, who has repeatedly represented the Fourth district of Massachusetts in Congress, does not intend to be reelected, and has moved out of the district. His retirement from the national legislature is a public loss. He is a Democrat without fear and without reproach, and it is unnecessary to wish him success in the uninterrupted practice of the law, to which he intends to devote himself,

As an illustration of the sentiment animating the Grand Army veterans of Des Moines, Iowa, here are two stanzas of a song sung at the recent reception to Gen. TUTTLE:

We will never harm the man who rules this mighty land.
Though he gave us open insult with an open hand.
But he never can review the dear old army grand.
When we go marching in Dixle.

"We are for the Union still—the starry dag so true;
We can Stand the grays on deck if they'll let us wear
the blue
and consent that we were right when we licked the
rebel crew
As we went marching in Dixie.

Hurrah! hurrah! we'll meet the rebel crew. Hurrah! hurrah! just as we used to do, And we'listand by Turna till we see him safely through, While he goes marching in Dixis.

Thus we see that Mr. CLEVELAND, who imself the final pacificator of all sec-Gonal prerogatives which might attest her | tional feeling between North and South, has

blown the dying embers to a white heat. People who know little of what they are doing often fail to accomplish their purpose.

Our valued contemporary, the St. Pas Globe, has made a canvass of the editors and politicians of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Dakota, and Montana, in order to ascertain who it is they wish to run for President. The Demcerats there are reported to be unanimous for CLEVELAND, while the Republicans generally

want Brains.
Of course, the Democrate in these Republic can States and outlying Territories are for CLEVELAND; but it will not be the Republican States that will determine the nomination. The voice of New York will outweigh Minne sota, Iowa, and Wisconsin a thousand times; and that voice will not be for Mr. CLEVELAND, but against him.

Col. the Hon, WILLIAM FREDERIC CODY IS distinguishing himself in many manners as the greatest of contemporary lions. The Princess of Wales sat on the box with him while he drove the Deadwood coach the other day. No member of the Four-in-Hand Club is half as nuch of a swell as B. B. VICTORIA openly admits that he is a bigger man than old PHELPS.

One THOMAS EGAN, a graduate of some public institutions, received yesterday a pres-ent of another year in prison. He testified that he had put a slungshot in his pocket under the impression that it was a snake. Of course a gentleman subject to such remarkable delusions could not safely be allowed at large. The jury pitied him, and so found him guilty.

THE NOBLEST SACRIFICE.

Col. Dan Lament's Most Patthful Act of De votion to the President.

rostien to the President.

From the Brooking Rode.

The pleasant meeting of President Cleveland and Gov. Hill on Friday at the brand new Executive Mansion is just aboutgall the sleepy politicians and gossips of this capital city have been able to talk about the last twenty-four hours. Is is a pretty potential topic, all things considered. In the first place, open hostility between the two gentlemen has been so widely advartised that even people who ought to know better came to a half belief in it, and therefore this simple Friday morning breakfast was a thing to be watched with interest. The President and the fir-bitten Col. Lamont were in the best of humor, and fly bitten Col. Lamont were in the best of humor, and

fly-bitten Col. Lamont were in the best of humor, and it was a very cordial little party.

It is a fact that Col. Lamont alone bore marks of the biting powers of the Adirondack fly; the others escaped wholly. This, then, may be surmised as due to another great act of self devotion on the part of the ever-faithful Daniel. In the Chinese Sunday school books there is a story of a good Chinese boy who lived in a neighborhood as described with wearnities. pornood as desperately aniette with most property person of the world's history when netting had not been invented. So there was no escape for the heathen, and the parents of this particular boy were great sufferers. Grieved by their afflictions this good youth at last hit upon a scheme to sleep uncovered on his couch, and thereby gave himself away as beit for the bloodthirsty inseets who devoted their entire attention to him and let the old folks alone. It was tough on the boy, who did not long sur-vive the experiment, but it allowed his parents peaceful rest for a period, and he died happy.

rest for a period, and he died happy.

Hence, it is more than to be suspected that the devoted Daniel withily failed to paint his face with easter oil and peppermint, and so baited the flice that they centred on him and left the President and his bride undistance.

Fresh News From New York

From the Bultimore American. An old-time Tammany Democrat, fresh from New York, stood in front of Willard't this evening, dis-cussing politics to the edification of a number of friends,

"Did you ask if Cleveland was strong among the boys in New York?" he said. "Well, let me tell you he is not. Is it reasonable to suppose that men who stand up at the polls and get the hard knocks can enthuse over a man like Grover Cleveland! Cleveland has no sympathy for the rank and file of his party. He has always catered to the Miss Nancies of the party—the fellows who won't go out and vote on rainy days. I tell you that if Cleveland is nominated next year, we will knife him as we did Gov Robinson. Let me tell you further, that all this talk about Gov. Hill being for Cleveland is mere wind. Gov. Hill don't want to part company with the boys who do the voting, and make any alliance with Cleveland. Gov. Hill is a man of true Democratic grit."

"Then, Hill will down Cleveland for the nomination " queried one of the hearers.
"Just wait and see. You can't tell until after the 5th "Just wait and see. You can't less until arter the out of next November. If after that Grover Cleveland don't withdraw in favor of David Bennett Hill, I'm the most mistaken Democrat you ever saw."

"What's the matter with Mayor Hewitt's nice little

"Well, now, he's a nice one, he is. He's made a big thing uniting the Democratic party, hasn't he? Why, he's gone back on everybody that did anything for him. He don't give his appointments to men, but he, too, picks out the dudes, who take their case and say to one another with a weary yawn: "Well Cholly, I don't think I'll go down and vote to-day. You know, old fellah, it's a wainy day.' No. The handwriting is on the wall, and it

"Why, it will amount to a whole heap and no mis-take. They have the best organization to-day in the State, and next fall will poll 200,000 votes, 180,000 of which will come from the Democratic party."

"Will George and McGlynn run for the Legislature!"

"There's some talk of it, I see; but if they put up McGlynn he'll be beaten to death. There's nothing in him. He's outside the pale of the Church. He's been excommunicated. It's never been published, but he knows it. No; he'll never touch bottom."

A Shameful Salary Grab.

From the Springleid Republican.
The Massachusetts House of Representa-The Massachusetts House of Representa-tives in its closing hours yesterday resembled a mob more than an upright and frank deliberative body. The expected salary grab came to the front, \$500 in place of \$750, and the proceedings appartaining thereto were without precedent in the history of our general court. It was obvious that a large majority wanted more pay, but as the roll call on engrossment the vote stood 101 to 100, the usual number dodging a record. The bill had 100, the usual number dodging a record. The bill had been rushed through all its stages under a suspension of the rules, but that was not enough. Mr. Fales of Millford offered the House a way to nail the matter on the spot, and the opportunity was welcomed with enthusiasm. The sober, self-respecting, and decent method that has hitherto prevailed in the State House was routed by the greed with which members looked on the dangling sum of \$100 each. Mr. members looked on the daugling sum of \$100 acch. Mr. Falsa moved to reconsider the engrossment of the grah, hoping the motion would not prevail. Then he moved to suspend the rule requiring that motion to go into the next day's calendar. The rule was suppended by a vote of 129 to 62—more than the necessary two-thirds. Next came the question of reconsidering the engressment, and we are told that "the 'no' was almost strong enough to take the roof oft." In this endorsement of an entirely discontinual and entirely discreditable and unseemly trick the House found its loudest voice. It would out off the possibility of an appeal from. Philip drunk to Philip sober, and capped the record of a body that has faily worn out the oe of the people.

The Catholic University.

Baltimone, June 16.—In a conversation to-day Cardinal Gibbons, in speaking of the proposed Catholic university, said it is probable, but by no means absolutely certain, that it will be located in Washing Not less than \$1,000,000 will be required to place the institution on a sound basis, and that will be a large amount of money to raiss. When saked if its location in amount of money to raise. Week saked it its location in New York would not produce larger donations for its establishment he replied that New York contains more Catholies than any other city of the country, and that might favorably affect its location there. However, the location would not be definitely estitled until September. Cardinal Gibbons expressed sincere regret at the course of Dr. Mctilynn in following the vagaries of the free land people, but expressed no opinion as to what will be the course of the Church authorities in his case.

Fighting Prohibition.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The National Association of Wholesale Liquor Dealers met last night to prepare for the prohibition fight in Texas. The prohibition for the prohibition again in Yexas. The prohibition amendment there will be voted upon on Aug. 4 and the fight is red hot. All the whelesale dealers are being assessed \$100 japiece to fight prohibition in Texas. Prohibit

A Boycotted Rond's Complaint.

WASHINGTON, June 16,-The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day gave a hearing on the com-plaint of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company against the Fennsylvania Railroad Company. This complaint grew out of the beyond of the Western reads, among them the Chicago and Alton, which refused to sign the agreement not to pay commissions to scalpers. The Foundylvania Company refused to sail it to tickets of the Chicago and Alton, which refusal, the latter claims is a violation of the Inter-State Commerce act. After the bearing of testimony and arguments of coupsel the case was left with the commission. To morrow the com-plaint of the Chicago, Scott island and Facille against the New York Captral, a similar case in many/respects to that beard to day, will come ug.

FULLGRAFF ON TAP AGAIN. NO SIGN OF MOLONEY IN MR. NICOLL'S

OPENING ADDRESS. The Seventh Avenue Hallroad Books Were Cooked, he Says, to Hide the Boodle Sharp was Carrying, Which Reappeared in \$1,000 Bills Among the Aldermen.

All the testimony taken in the other boodle trials, bound between big square black covers was piled yesterlay on the little table that stands between Jacob Sharp and the witness chair in the Court of Over and Terminer. The noted defendant, crouching in his wooden armchair, sat motionless for nearly six hours with his wateryg ray eyes fixed on the face of Witness Ludolph A. Fuligraff, who squirmed and wrig-gled on his perch under as hot a fire of ques-tions as has fallen to his lot since he has been following the business of informer.

The jury looked a little rumpled after its first

night's confinement. First thing Mr. Nicoll wound up his opening remarks. Summed up, his assertions were that at about the time the Broadway Surface Company's petition was to be acted on by the Aldermen the \$500,000 bonds for land, &c.," were issued by the Broadway and Seventh Avenue road, and were turned into cash by Sharp at once and at a great sac-rifice; that in disposing of them Sharp refused to take checks for them, but took only cash in \$1,000 bills and other large bills; that this money went unaccounted for on the books of the railroad company for eleven months, until Sharp caused false entries to be made to make it appear that money which he then paid to lawyers and for other purposes being the pro-ceeds of Broadway Surface Railroad bonds to ceeds of Broadway Surface Railroad bonds to the amount of \$453,000 was the \$500,000, the balance of \$47,000 being put back into the bank to meet interest which was about to fail due. It was beyond belief, he said, that this amount of money, raised in haste at such a sacrifice, lay idle for eleven months without any evidence of its existence in that form appearing anywhere in the accounts of the company. Coincident with this was the fact that just after these bonds were so hurriedly marketed the Broadway Eurface resolution went through the Board of Aldermen, and members of that board who had before been in poor circumstances were in possession of \$1,000 bills and other large bills.

Some of the things Mr. Nicoll said were:

During the last sentences Sharp leaned forward, stroking his beard nervously, with deepening lines upon his forehead. When it was over the expressionless expression returned to his face and he whispered for a moment with the young men at his side and smiled at some joke, Mr. Nicoli mopped his brow, Col. Fellows's eyes snapped twice a second faster than usual, and Ludolph A. Fullgraff was called. The informer had slipped in unobserved by the Judges' side door, and settling heavily into the witness chair, took the oath.

For all appearances to the contrary, he might have been a machine, with a string running from his jaw to Mr. Nicoli, who questioned him, and after every question pulled the string, yanked his jaw down, let out some sound, and then let the jaw snap back into place again. Fullgraff retold the story of the thirteen combine that met at Alderman McLoughlin's house and agreed to accept the offer of \$500.000 cash by the Broadway surface road for votes enough to pass the franchise. Jachne announced the offer. They were to have \$22.000 aplece. Jachne said some of the money would have to go to other Aldermen, and perhaps to some lawyers. All this was taken against Mr. Stickney's objection that it had nothing to do with Sharp.

"It may be," he said, "that before this thing is over we shall be as anxious as any one to show that the Aldermen were corrupt, but the time for that is not now."

Judge Barrett-Do you then admitthat Fullgraff was bribed by some one!

Judge Harrett-Do you then admitthat Pullgraff was bribed by some one ! Mr. Stickney-By no means.

At a later meeting of the combine, Fullgraff said, it was agreed that John Keenan should hold the money, and that Moloney should look out for the other members and for outside matters. Still later De Lacy said that more money would have to be used for outside Aldermen, and so the shares would have to be reduced from \$22,000 to \$20,000. This was agreed to.

dermen, and so the shares would have to be reduced from \$22,000 to \$20,000. This was agreed to.

At recess Sharp overruled a motion that he avoid the throng outside by lunching in the court room, and went to the Astor House with his young men and others of his party and ate a clam chowder. After recess Fullgraff was relieved of more details about the combino.

"We were asked by De Lacy in October, 1884" said he, "whether we intended to run for office again, and he said that if we did he would see that we were paid \$5.000 right down to help out our election expenses. I received \$5.000 then from De Lacy, and in January or February \$5.000 more, in \$100, \$500, and \$1.000 bills. That was all I got. De Lacy made the first payment in the Clerk's office. Both times he said: The rest will come."

**Lawyer Stickney fought against the admission of Fullgraff sevidence regarding the disposal of the \$10,000 that he received for his yote. The witness said he lent \$3,000 to a Mr. Carrick. Judge Barrett said that this evidence was only offered to prove the corpus delict, or the fact that the witness had received \$10,000 at the time he stated.

Mr. Nicoli tried hard to have Fullgraff tell how he came to conless. Mr. Stickney objected strenuously.

Col. Fallows—Have we no right to show by the witness how we not possession of the facts!

ed strenuously.

Col. Fellows—Have we no right to show by the witness how we got possession of the facts?

Murmur from the defence—What do we care how you became possessed of them:

Mr. Nicoli—I want to show how the witness came to be a witness for the State, and the relative value of his Judge Barrett—The objection is sustained.

Judge Sarrett—The objection is sustained.

This knocked Mr. Nicoll's line of examination all to pieces, and the witness was turned over to the defence.

Fullgraff shrunk back in the witness chair and gazed upon Mr. Stickney with frightened eyes. But the cross-examination began very mild, and did not disturb him until he was asked why he testified on the first McQuado trial that he had received \$18,000. Me tried to explain, but was stopped by Mr. Stickney, who said sharply:

Look at the jury, if you can venture to do so, and give me a direct answer.

Fullgraff swung his big body around, but kept his eyes fastened upon Mr. Stickney. "I made a mistake," he said. He explained that he went into the combine in hope of being able to help along his district, which had been ne-glected. Q.—You never called that combination a conspiracy !
—No. str. When I discovered what it was I would Q.—You never carred the covered what it was I would have gone out if i could.

Q.—Explain to the jury why you could not have gone out of it. A.—Because if I left it I would have exposed them, and I was just as had as they were.

Q.—What was said that induced you to go into it? A.—Because if I left it is would not it out a great the was said that we could make money out of it.

Q.—Do you think the A.—Be side were to pay this money would prefer to any it liesgally to the Aldermen bedy with wants franchise would like to do the city out of all they can and take the chance of frial for britery, rather than pay what a franchise is worth. That is my solid, honost belief.

Than Mr. Fullgraff had to confess that he

That is my solid, hencest belief.

Than Mr. Fullgraff had to confess that he committee. Mr. Fullgraff told Mr. Silekney that Teny Hartman never heard him call unon God to witness his innocence.

"I never told Judge Hartmann so." he said.
"I know he wouldn't have believed me, because he had been in politics himself."

Wr. Sitchney. Didn't you say that you were not a d—

cause no had been in politics himself."

Mr. Stickney-Didn't you say that you were not a d—
fool—that you were not going to bing sing?

Mr. Stool—That is the most remarkable statement I ever heard. When did to occur?

Winess—No. sir.

In conclusion Mr. Fullgraff admitted that he had been drawing interest all this time on the \$10,000 he had received, and that he would not give it back until called upon for it by De Lacy, who had given it to him.

Judge Barrett smiled, and court adjourned until to-day.

Sharp was taken to his home. Under Shariff. isharp was taken to his home. Under Sheriff
Sexton said last night that Sharp is seriously
iii. There is no pretence that the trouble conpected with his trial has caused his lilines.

"His health" said Mr. Sexton. has been poor
for years. His grandson sleeps in the same
room with him, and is frequently compelled

during the night to give the old gentleman doses of medicine. Mr. Sharp's rest at night is greatly broken by his illness, and on Wednesday night I heard him tosaing about and moaning." A Sheriff guards his bedroom.

Assistant District Attorney Semple said yesterday that the District Attorney's office was aware of the whereabouts of all the witnesses in the Sharp case except Hogan, but concerning Hogan's whereabouts he had nothing to say.

MISS KIESELE'S SUICIDE.

Tired of a Solitary Life, the Disapp and her Drowned Body to Found. Southeast winds carried the body of a woman from the sea to the south beach of Staten Island, about opposite Lower Quaran-tine Hospital, at high tide, about 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and Henry Sandford Bergman and his sons, Frederick and Louis, of Clifton, who were gathering driftwood on the beach, saw the body floating, face downward, with the feet shoreward. Fred Bergman waded out and caught hold of a rope that was tied to the left ankle of the body and dragged it upon the beach. The rope around her ankle was about a yard long and was tied in a sailor's knot, such as she could hardly have made herself. The longer end of the rope was frayed, as if it had arted, and it is evident either that the woman perted, and it is evident either that the woman tied a weight to her ankie before throwing herself into the water to insure her death, or that some one, having found her bedy floating, had made it fast with the rope, which had alterward parted.

The corpse was removed to Coroner Martin Hughes's undertaking shop in Clifton. A black cord, holding steel-rimmed eyeglasses, was around the woman's neck. In her left ear was a ring with a cat's eye, in gold setting. The other car was torn, and the ring was missing. In her pocket was a handkerchief marked "C. K." and a pocketbook containing \$1.16 and two mourning cards. On one of the cards was written in ink "Mrs. 1.4. Coffin, 118 Clymer street, Brooklyn, E. D." and on the back in pencil, "Mrs. Coffin, 171 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D." and on the back in pencil, "Mrs. Coffin, 171 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D." and on the back of which appeared in pencil "Mrs. Walter, 189 West Fifty-seventh street." In the pocketbook, besides, were two pieces of silica slate containing numerous addresses much effaced by water. A shoe was the single article of clothing removed from the body, and no examination was made to see if there were any marks of violence. This morning Dr. John L. Fenny of Clifton will make an autopsy. Late in the afternoon Richard Walter of 130 West Fifty-seventh street, While at the Central Office in quest of information as to his sister-in-law, Miss Caroline Riesele, 42 years old. He has a silk factory in Railroad avenue, Morrisania, and lives at 130 West Fifty-seventh street. While at the Central Office in quest of information as to his sister-in-law's late, he asked the police to make public the following statement: tied a weight to her ankle before throwing her-

asked the police to make public the following statement:

Miss Caroline Kiesele, who was between £2 and 43 years old, disappeared from Mra. Coffin's bearding house in Brooklyn last week Thesday. He as bearding house in Brooklyn last week Thesday. He as starting the following the following the following the following the following to the disappearance she had been depressed and talked of suicide, there is no doubt of her having made way with herself. Just before she went away, she said to Mrs. Coffin: There is no pleasure for me in this world. I can't get married, and have nothing to live for." Her being unmarried was apparently her own famit. She had had chances but had not availed herself of them. Her solitary condition not only soured her life, rendering her psevish and dissatisfied, but it unsottied her intellect. When staying with the being and her since at their country house at White Plain and her since at their country house at the last with the proved to be unifus. The last weeterm he said as he had been staying with a cousin, but this proved to be unifus. Then, although her brother-in-law was always willing to provide her with a luxurious home, she last winter insisted on hiring an apartment in Forty-second street, and spent much of the £2 (20) her mother had left her in furnishing it. She finally became so erratic that her relatives forced her to spend seven or eight weeks in a private funatic asylum at Middletown, Conn. On her quitting it apparently curred, in May, sie went to live ah Mrs. Coffin's where

Mr. Waiter made this statement because his wife was so prostrated at her sister's loss that inquiries at the house rendered her hysterical.

She Says she Must do Something Toward

Mrs. Zorn paid another visit yesterday morning to Fort George. Accompanied by a few friends, she went over the ground where Magdalens was lost, and some of the party went out to the hole in the marsh and made a fragment of the child's missing limbs, or an part of her clothing that has not been discovered. Nothing was found. Mrs. Zorn said she could not rest content unless she had done something herself in the attempt to discover her daughter's murderers. She hoped she might pick up some clue in her trip about the hill, but came away disheartened and weary. Both of the Bishops were at home, and were seen by Mrs. Zorn, but no words were nassed.

The Bishops have not yet been successful in their search for the red-headed young man, who can help them clear themselves of the suspicion now directed toward them. They now say that they think he must have moved from where he used to live.

Capt. Cortwright, at the Carmansville station, said last night that his officers were still following up the matter, but had discovered nothing that would justify an arrest. part of her clothing that has not been discov-

ing that would justify an arrost.

Gen. Smith Wins his Salary Suit.

Gen. William F. Smith. ex-Police Commissioner, recovered in the Supreme Court before Judge Patterson and a jury yesterday a verdict of \$4.05.75 against Commissioner John R. Voorhis for salaries were with interest, resulting from the Police Commissioner of Mayor Edward Cooper. Charge were then administration of Mayor Edward Cooper. Charge were then were the unit of the standard on the stand, and in the most innocent manner possible sald:

"I found that just before I was arrested. It was in the grace, and it hought it was a snake, so I put it in my pocket for a curiosity."

"When did you get out of prison !" was asked.

"About cighteen months ago," said Egan.

"How many times were you in prison!"

"H troubles during the administration of Mayor Edward Cooper. Charges were then preferred against Commissioner Smith, and he was removed by Mayor Cooper, whose action was sanctioned by Gov. Robinson. James E. Morrison, who died recently, was appointed in his place, but only surved until the latter part of 1879, when he resigned, and Mr. Voorlis was appointed in his place, but only surved until the latter part of 1879, when he resigned, and Mr. Voorlis was appointed in his place, of the latter part of 1879, when he resigned, and Mr. Voorlis was appointed in his place, first week in July. 1880, e from Nov. 24, 1670, until the first week in July. 1880, e from Nov. 24, 1670, until the first week in July. 1880, e from Nov. 24, 1670, until the first week in July. 1880, e from her purpose of having his removal reviewed, and he was successful, as Judge westerook deedded that he had been improperly removed. Then in July he again took his seat as Commissioner, and served a portion of his unexpired term. He then brought suits against Commissioner Voorhis and Morrison to recover the salaries which they had received, charging that by the decision of the Court he was entitled to it.

South. Under an act, passed by the Accident for Central Professor Voorhis will not be required to pay the decision of the Court he was entitled to the court he was entitled to it.

South. Under an act, passed by the July of the Court he was will not be required to pay the decision of the South World will not be required to pay the decision of the South World will not be required to pay the decision of the South World will not be required to pay the decision of the South World will not be required to pay the decision of the South World will not be required to pay the decision of the South World will not be required to pay the decision of the South World will not be required to pay the decision of the South World will not be required to pay the decision of the South World will not be required to pay the decision of the South World will not be require

New York Veterans Off for Boston. The New York veterans will be represented in the Hunker Hill parade by about 150 men from seven regiments. The Twenty second sends fifty men, with Col. Briggs, Lieut. Col. Andrew Eitchie, Major J. G. Mc-Murray, Paymaster F. Robinson, Surgoon M. R. Pearsail, and Quartermaster J. H. Palmer. The Seventy first has thirty-five men, commanded by Col Charles F. Homer, Lieut. Col. Eugene Conkling, Major D. W. C. Ward, Ad-

Lieut-Col. Eugene Conkling, Major D. W. C. Ward, AdJutant O. W. Star, Quariermaster J. F. Woolsey, Paymaster W. M. Phillirick Assistant Nurgeon J. E. Allen, and
Commissary H. P. Johnson. The Nith sends twentyhve men, commanded by Col. John Y. Fryor, Col. Thomas
L. Chiton, Lopis J. A. Bluxome, R. Shorock, Kroll.
L. Chiton, Lopis J. A. Bluxome, R. Shorock, Kroll.
Jacob Mangold, Jr., Col. Braine and not of the payment of the colmanding officer was not chosen up to the time of forming, Col. W. I. Martin, Lient-Col. F. A. Lawrence, Major
R. A. McCormick, with eight or nine men, represented
the Twonty-third Regiment, Capt. R. W. Kenyon, Capt.
Thomas A. Cooper, A. W. Giroux, and J. J. Gillies represented the Forty seventh. The Seventh Thirteenth, and
Twelfth will be represented by delegations in the Convention. There was a great timong to see the veterans
depart on the Fall River steamer Pilgrim last evening.

University Commencement,

University Commencement.

In the Academy of Music last night the University of the City of New York created 8 Bachelors of Arts, 8 Bachelors of Science, 2 Masters of Arts, 8 Masters of Science, 2 Dectors of Philosophy, 10 Doctors of Medicine, and 3 Civil Engineers. Wm. Frances Campbell of Beooklyn won the philosophical fedlowaship and the first honor: Walter Booth Adams of New Hartford, Comm. the first Butter Bucklean prize is English composition, and Faul Eugene Joins its ascand. Fallmer (). Townsend second honor, and Aussin H. Wolfe and Arthur H. Cameron the philosophical and scientific honors respectively.

The honorary [degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon spectively.

The houorary fagree of L. L. D. was conferred upon Charles Butler. President of the university, and Judge Van Brunt. The houorary degree of D. D. was riven to the Reva. S. A. Hayt of Watertown; E. P. Sprarus of the American State of the Conference of

St. Henedlet's College Commencement. The nineteenth annual commencement ex-crises of St. Benedict's College, at Newark, were held in the college building last night. The gold medal for the highestrank in scholarship was awarded to Edward James Delaney: next in merit, Victor L. Zimmerman, sen-for department. In the junior department the gold medal for department. In the junior department the gold medal was awarded to John Joseph & enneally, and the second to John Paul Gostz. In the preparatory department the medal for scholarship we have been to Kuwagi L. Preisenderfer. A gold medal for less to Kuwagi L. Preisenderfer. A gold medal for less to Kuwagi L. Preisenderfer. A gold medal for less to Kuwagi L. Delaney won premium to Lain, literature, algebra, mathematics, chemistry, trigonometry, arithments, and grammar. The prices were distributed by the Right Rev. Hidany Pfraencie, the new Abbot of R. Mary's Abbey, to which the college is attached. He is the President of the college.

Policemen Must Stop Away from the Haces. Many members of the police force have been visiting the race tracks on their days of, and a large proportion of them went is uniform superintendent Murray objects to so conspicuous a representation of his men, and several days ago day out an old rule

SENDING BACK THE FLAGS.

INDIGNATION IN THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Five Hundred and Forty-five Confederate Fings and their Mistories,

Fings and their Misteries.

Prom the Commercial Gamile.

Washington, Juno 14.—The "pleasant duty" of sorting and preparing the robel flags captured by Union soldiers, at the cost of countless lives, for transmission to the Governors of the Southern States, is progressing rapidly at the War Department. More precisely, the most infamous outrace ever perpetrated upon the soldiers who have fought the wars of the republic is there in progress, and partially consummated. Five hundred and forty-five Consummated. Five hundred and forty-five Consummated. Five hundred and forty-five Consummated of the second consummated of the consummated of the second consummated of the second consummated of the consummated of the second consummated of the consummated of the second consummated of the consummated pares, and muse upon what the capture of half a thousand flags in actual battle means, and measure this act by such reflections. It seems almost impossible to make a cool statement of the situation. There is not a brave Confederate living who in his secret heart must not feel disguest for those who conceived such a performance, And no President, and no Secretary of War who had ever known from personal experience what courageous soldiers of either side folt and still feel, when memories of the past crowd back upon them, would ever have dreamed of such a disposition of these flags. But the flat of a Democratic Administration has gone forth, and these captured flags are being boxed for shipment to Southern capitals.

It seems that the President gave the order before he left on his vacation. It is not clear whether he or Secretary Endicott originated the idea, but both appear to warmly approved; so far as known in the effects of the department, where such things should be known, it is said that there has been no formal correspondence on the subject beyond the order and the circular letter written by Adj.-Gen, Drum by direction of From the Commercial Gasette.

repeating:

The President of the United States having approved the recommendation that all the flags in the custody of the War Department be returned to the authorities of the raspective States in which the regiments which he income were organized, the thing the property of the Honorable Heckels of War to make you (in the uame of the War Department) a tender of the flags now in this office belonging to late volunteer organizations of the State of Virginia. In discharging this pleasant duty I beg you will please advise me of your wishes in this matter. It is the intention, in returning each flag, to give its history as far as its possible to do so, stating the circumstance of its capture and recovery.

This county coullection of Union trophics—

This coatly collection of Union trophies—sacred collection would be a better term—is stored in a small room about fifteen feet aquare on the seventh floor of the War Department. Here these flags have been locked up for some time. For months they were left in a basement storage.

on the seventh floor of the War Department. Here these flags have been locked up for some time. For months they were lett in a basement storage.

As you enter, there are seen leaning against the wall to the left, and extending the length of that side, two hundred and thirty-five Union flags rolled on their staffs. These are flags once cantured by the rebels, and afterward receptured. Standing with these are the flags of the colored troops—chiefly recruited in the South—returned to the department when troops were mustared out. On the adjacent wall are about two hundred Confederate field flags, with all manner of staffs, from those of the best fluish and metal mounted, to simple poles out in the woods and the bark left on.

To the right as you enter about 150 robel flags, which have been fully identified, are ranged against the wall, and the history of each is now being written out, so that they can be sent upon request of the Southern Governors interested, In all some 250 or 250 are ready for shipping. Against this same wall, to the right, are three double cases, reaching nearly to the ceiling, divided into good-sized pigeon holes, and in each of these is a rebel flag without staff. Each is rolled up, and each has a numbered tag attached, which corresponds with the numbers in the book containing the history of the flag. The remaining side of the room is taken up with a case of pigeon holes extending half way to the ceiling. These boxes are nearly all filled, each having a rebel flag without staff of seession.

The book which has the record of these flags of Fort Moultrie and of the citadel of Charleston—the compliments of Grover Cleveland to the cradic of secession.

The book which has the record of these flags is a curious study. There was opportunity to-day for only a very brief examination of its pages. There is in it a description of each flag, whether regimental, battle flag guidon, company colors, headquarters' flags, dc. If the troop to which it belonged and the piace of its capture and the Union troops o

turned:

"No. — This flag was captured by Private — He was a ploket, and, noticing a rebel skirmish line with a flag rallying for an advance, he called a cavalryman, and togother they rushed for the color. The officer in command called out to his line to shoot the Yankees. The cavalryman fell dead Privato — rushed on the celor bearer, grasped the flag, and, though fired on from all directions, regained the fluon line just as the skirmishers on that side advanced on the enemy."

Ohio men or troops, with the entries regarding each:

No. 18—Confederate battle flag captured at Chancellarsville by the Seventh thio Restment.

No. 23—Confederate battle flag of Wigfall's Riflon Jefferson Davis, Southern Confederacy, captured by Company F. Ninth Ohio, as Mill Springs, Ky.

No. 43—Confederate battle flag of the Thirty-eighth Virginia, esptured at Gettysburg, July 2, by Company G. Eighth Ohio Trainia State flag, captured at Phillips, Va., the Company G. Eighth Ohio, inscribed as follows: "Presented by the Market of Hath. Va. God protect the right." No. 84—Confederace battle flag. six pointed sizes captured at Mission Ridge by the Kleventh Ohio Volunteers. Turchin's brigade.

No. 85—Stars and bars, captured at Mission Ridge by the Thirty drat Ohio Volunteers. Turchin's brigade.

No. 95—Confederate hattle flag, captured at Mission Ridge by the Thirty drat Ohio Volunteers. Turchin's brigade.

No. 95—Confederate hattle flag captured with it. No. bi—Confederate hattle flag of the Thirty eighth Alabama Infantry, captured at Mission Ridge by the Second Ohio. Cal. 4. O. Mcthook.

No. 96—Confederate hattle flag of the Thirty eighth Alabama Infantry, captured at Mission Ridge by the Second Ohio. Cal. 4. O. Mcthook.

No. 96—Confederate battle flag of the Thirty eighth Alabama Infantry, captured at Raifor's Oreak. April 9, 1865, by First Nergeant A. A. Glap, Company G. become of the Cavalry.

No. 216—Confederate battle flag, captured at Brentwood Hills. near Nashville. Tenn. by Lieut Oliver Caldwell, Company G. Ninety-fifth Ohio.

No. 276—Captured by Sergt Wm. Garrett, Company C. Forty first Ohio, at Frentwood Hills. Tenn.

No. 846—Captured by George Floyd, Company A. 12:id Ohio, at Petersburg.

No. 216—Captured by George Floyd, Company O. Forty first Ohio, at Brentwood Hills. Tenn.

No. 846—Captured by George Floyd Company O. Forty first Ohio, at Brentwood Hills. Tenn. O. Forry first Onio, at Breatwood title, rem.
No. 182—Captured by A. Greenwott, Company O. 104th
Obio.
No. 240—Captured by Newton H. Hail, Company I.,
No. 280—Captured by Henry Hoffman, Company M.
No. 281—Captured by Henry Hoffman, Company M.
No. 281—Captured by Corporal John B. Hughey, Company D. Second Ohio Cavalry, at Sallor's Greek Va.
No. 283—Captured by Issae James, private, Company H. 110th Ohio, at Parkin, Tenn.
No. 284—Captured by Capt. G. V. Kelley, 104th Ohio, at Frankin, Tenn.
No. 284—Captured by Garperal Smith Larimer, Comainy G. Second Cavalry, at Sallor's Greek, Va.
No. 384—Captured by Major Bdward Multerix, 175th
Ohio. Ohio. No. 29—Captured by Lieut. W. B. McCartney, Company B. Sixteenth Infantry. Onlo.

No. 29—Captured by Lieut. W. B. McCartney, Company B. Sixteenth infanity.

No. 212—Captured by C. H. McClery, Company H. Seventy.

No. 212—Captured by C. H. McClery, Company H. Seventy.

Seventy.

No. 28—Captured by F. M. Mamillan, Company C. 110th Ohlo. at Feteroburg, Va.

No. 28—Captured by Sergeant J. R. Pierson, Company F. Thirtseenth Usvalry, at Farms X. Roads. Va.

No. 217—Captured by Alfred Romsbottom, Company K. Ninety-seventh infanity, at Hrenswood Hills Tenn.

No. 18—Captured by Alfred Romsbottom, Company D. 104th Ohlo.

No. 18—Captured by Forland J. Histoseater, Company D. 104th Ohlo.

No. 18—Captured by Private J. H. Flukseater, Company D. 104th Ohlo.

No. 24—Captured by Forland J. H. September S. Septemb

II. Third Cavairy, as Baskegs. Als. Private Shoul captered Major Rox, commanding the above regiment, at the same time.

Here are captures by Ohio troops from Weat Virginia, from the early charge of the immortal Ninth Ohio—the Cincinnati Turners—at Mills Springs down to one of the last battles of the war at Sailor's Creek, Virginia. And so the record runs over all the noted battles of the war. Thousands upon thousands died, and other thousands upon thousands died, and other thousands upon thousands died, and other thousands were wounded in wresting these robol battle flags from the hands of traitors in arms. The North is forgetting the war, and is willing to forget what should be forgotten about it—and in the only proper sense in which the term should be used—but it should never forget, and it will never forget, that it was treason, and that these flags were one and all emblems of treason. To send these back is to present to the Nouth in the name of the Fresident an assortment of colors under which treason arrayed itself in arms against the Government, and fought on many hardly contested fleids to destroy it. Why should they not horeafter be publicly carried by the militia of the South in all parades? Will not colors presented by the War Department upon the direction of the President of the United States be properly borne on all public occasions? Is there now any reason why they should not be used as decorations throughout the Bouth? The soldiers of the North have never been as deeply insulted. He does not understand the dopth of soldier feeling who supposes that this matter will pass without a storm of denunciation which will not seen of eaway.

To-day it was said by high authority at the war Department that the Confederate flags which have not yet been transmitted to the department, but which were sent by their capters to the State capitals at the North nave never been as which have not yet been transmitted to the department, but which were sent by their capters to the State capitals at the Nerth Instead.

may be sent South. This, it is claimed is the law under which the Governors of Northern States are to be asked to send these flags to Washington: "The Secretary of War shall, from time to time, cause to be collected and transmitted to him at the seat of Government all such flags, standards, and colors as are taken by the army from the enemies of the United States."

But this section, as widely construed here, is a prohibition against such action as has now been ordered. If it required an set of Congress to get these flags here it certainly requires the same authority to send them away. No captured property can be disposed of or returned by the President. Only last Congress North Carolina applied for her captured executive archives. It required an act of Congress to give her even a certified copy. Even in regard to private property captured during the war the rule has been equally strict. It required action by Congress to authorize the restoration to the claimaints of the swords of the late Gen. Twigs, and of the jewelry, watches, &c., which had been in the Treasury vaults since the war. The rebel flags went into the custody of the Secretary of War by virtue of an act of Congress. Nothing less than an act of Congress can lawfully remove them from his custody. Why was the order issued? How many flags will be returned? These are pertinent questions.

An old army officer remarked: "Well, you know neither Mr. Cleveland nor Mr. Endicott exactly appreciates the significance of a flag. I presume that the Stars and Stripes and the stars and bars are about the same to them."

Among members of the Grand Army of the Republic who were seen to day the feeling is

Among members of the Grand Army of the Republic who were seen to-day the feeling is bitter in the extreme, and it probably will result in some official expression at the national encampment. Better burn them, say most of these veterans.

H. V. BOXETON.

WARRING AGAINST SATAN.

The Salvation Army Clebrating the Begins ning of its Work in this Country.

Seven years ago the Salvation Army first began its fight against Satan in this country. and the memorable day was celebrated yester-day at 73 Beekman street. The blue and red army flag fluttered from the building as a bea-con to the visiting warriors. There was a large assemblage, so large, indeed, that at times the street was blocked. All the warriors wore the glittering badge of the army with the inscription, "Blood and Fire," conspicuous in red letters. The sisters of the Army marched red letters. The sisters of the Army marched in by couples. They, too, wore the battle badges and big poke bonnets with the Salvation ribbon. Many pretty faces peeped out from the shadow of the big bonnet brims. The headquarters hall was jammed full of warriors and laymen when the towering form of Ballington Booth spheared in the doorway, Ballington Booth is the son of the founder of the Army and Marshal of the American forces. He is six foot high and bearded. Behind him tramped his wife, with a gorgoous sash over her right shoulder and a big Salvation bonnet on. She is four and a half feet high. The warriors fired a resounding voiley of cheers for the Marshal's little wife, and the Balvation band boomed its big drum and blew its brass trumpets. The tremendous salute had the effect of drawing more people, and blooking things out

Marshal's little wife, and the Salvation band boomed its big drum and blew its brass trumpets. The tremendous salute had the effect of drawing more people, and blooking things out on the street worse than ever.

"The Minstrel Boy," a warrior in a blue shirt, with a deep voice, twanged his banjo and sang a Salvation hymn, and fourteen girls in poke bonnets and blue gowns marched through the hall and sat in a row on the platform above the heads of the singing warriors. These girls came from the Rescue Home in Brooklyn. They are girls that the sisters of the Army reclaimed from evil lives. They told the story of their rescue.

A rattling hisllisde of Salvation volleys halled the Marshal's announcement that the Army had opened war on the devil in nearly 300 new parts of the country, and the band, in its blue ierseys and white helmets, made things boom afrosh with the big drum and big trumpets. The army let its united lungs out in one tremendous "Hallelujah!" when Marshal Booth said that news had come that the Antipalan battallon was gathering the "Hallelujah Chinamen" fast. Hallelujah Chinamen are Chinese converts. Marshal Booth said they were full of enthusiasm and fire.

The warriors are supper, and in the evening they moved up to the barracks in the old Presbyterian church on Jane street bays as second pitched battle with Satan.

The anniversary will close on Tuesday next with a "majesty procession" of the Army. Marshal Booth and his wife will ride is a Salvation carriage, and the sister the procession the warriors will gather in the Jane street barracks, and hold a meeting there is a Salvation carriage, and the sister the procession the warriors will gather in the Jane street barracks, and hold a meeting there is a Salvation carriage, and the sister the procession the warriors will gather in the Jane street barracks, and hold a meeting there is a Salvation carriage, and the sister the procession the warriors will gather in the Jane street barracks, and hold a meeting there is a Salvation than a marshal will exh

ago for going into one store acter another presenting to be in quest of change for a \$5 bill. On being searched a heavy slungshot of the most improved pattern was found upon him, and yesterday he was tried in the Gen-

The Bank of New Amsterdam has been in-corporated, and its certificate was filed with the County Clerk yesterday. It has a capital of \$250,000, with leave to increase the same to \$1,000,000. Its shares are \$100 te increase the same to \$1,000,000. Its shares are \$100 each. Among the stockholders are William Dowd, Jacob D. Vermilye, Jeses Seligman, Frank Tilford, Louis A da Cunha, George Jones, Rithu Root, Robert Goelet, S. D. Babcock, J. A. Roosevell, W. H. Tillinghand, G. Hilton Scribner, Howard Roribner, W. T. Schley, W. W. Wall, Markall B. Blake, Thomas Fiske, W. R. Northrup, George Anhall B. Blake, Thomas Fiske, W. R. Northrup, George A. Parker, C. R. Aguew, W. Farker, and Alexander Cash. Mr. Acton will be the President, and business will be begun on next Sept. 1. The bank will be located in the new building now going up on the northeast corner of Broadway and Fortieth street.

Isaac Bloom, dressmaker, of 124 Fifth ave-Island Bloom, drossmaker, of 1224 Fills avenue, has begun suit against Lillian Bussell Solomon to recover 8028/75 due him for dresses that Miss Russell bought in August, 1885. The case will not reach the courts until fall. August L. Martin, who was appointed exceiver of Miss Russell's Leoperty by Judge Nebrbas filed bonds for \$600 yesterday. The reference before Mr. Hathway was adjourned yesterday for a month as Witness J. C. Dungar the Standard has gone to Europe.

The Sixth Avenue Shooting Affray. Tom Devine and Billy Bennett, John L. Sul-livan's old partner, were prisoners at Jefferson Market yesterday. They were arrested by Detective Price on suspicion of being mixed up in the shooting affray at sixth avenue and Twenty eighth street on Wednesday morning. They were arraigned togother with Rocky Moore, who was arrested just after the shooting. There was no evidence against Devine and Bernett, and they were discharged. Moore was held for trial for carrying a pistol. He furnished batt.

Brickmakors Combining.

It is now ten weeks since the brickmakers at Verplanck's reint, in Westchester county were locked out by their employers, who say they were too exacting in their demands. The employers have at last been forced to appeal to the manufacturers on Long Islami and New Jersey for medical content of the property of the property of the points of the property of the proper

Reich Now Says he Didn't Kill his Wife. Adolph Reich, who is under sentence of death for murdaring his wife, denied yesterday that he had killed her, although on his trial he testifled that he killed her in self-defence. "It was under advice that I pleaded self-defence," he said. "I am innocent of the murder and could have proved as alibt."

roved an ailbi."
Reich got a stay of proceedings on Wednesday. Sanger Suce Again.

William H. N. Banger, who recently recovered a verdict of \$0,500 against brokers Seymour, Baker Company, has brought another suit against them in the Supreme Court to recover \$50,000 damages, which he claims is due him for the honfulfilment by them of a contract made with him in April, 1885, by which he was to act as the manager of their branch office at the Albemarie Hotel.

Aldermen who Won't Jubilee with the Queen The Aldermen who went to the City Hall yesrday found in their letter boxes printed invitations to the Queen's Jubijes celebration in the Metropoliton Opera House on Tursday, June 21. Aderman Quins said he would return his invitation, and it is understood that several other trish addermen will follow his ex-ample.

Miss Maggie Walsh, daughter of the Tombs Warden, who has been tireless in her efforts to comfort the condemned murderess. Chiara Cipnarals, received from Mr. James G. B. Health of 172 East seventy fourth street, yesterday, some original verses praising her for her kindness to the prisoner.

Cathedral Subscriptions Not Increasing. A tour of the offices appointed for receiving

subscriptions for the new Protestant Episcopal cathe-iral reveals the fact that but little financial interest has set been manifested in the matter, beyond the ejoquo announced as secured several days ago. Agreement Unusual.

"Talk of mothers-in-law and sons-in-law not agreeing," remarked Titmarsh, "my mother in law and I agree she says I oughter to have married har daughter, and I coincide with hes."